berant vegetation the atmosphere was purified of the most use element—its carbonic acid was withdrawn, and that the ancient atmosphere underwent an alteration which fitted it for the appearance of higher animal races. At the same time, by the formation of immense coral recess and islands in the ocean, vest quantities of carbonic acid were tocked up in the coral formed limestone. These little animals that dwelt in the depths of the searce than codescrating with the colored according to the searce than codescrating with the colored according to the searce than codescrating with the colored according to the searce than codescrating with the colored according to the searce than codescrating with the colored according to the search than the colored than the color has cooperating with the colossal vegetation above rive the air of its poleonous and deadly constitu

solutions.

After the formation of the coal we have air-breathing animals in abundance, but of the lowest order—the reptiles. These reptiles were of enormous size and reigned supreme. Their appearance is termed the Saurian age. By further coraline action and the deposit of blace coal diganite this process of purifying the air was still farther carried forward and then we have the appearance of still higher animals. At last came man. His remains are only found in the most recent formation. He came not before his time. The master was not invised till the house was prepared for his habitation. Bigh intellectual qualities are only possible to an animal breathing an atmosphere rich in oxygen and nearly destitute of carbonic said gas. The coal period, said the lecturer, is hence one of intense philosophical interest in its relations to the appearance and progress of life upon this planet. It implies a change in the atmosphere which allows a more elevated grade of organization. The change with which we have been dealing, of course, required vast periods of time, but we must secollect that we are speaking of the plans of that infinite being whose resources both of time and materials are as boundless as the perfections of his own being. We must beware how we venture to restrict she operations of omnipotence to our own narrow and limited views.

The next lecture will consider how it is that the elec-

The next lecture will consider how it is that the elesents of the air become converted into vegetable producte. It will be given on Monday evening next.

EUROPE.

The Guerillan of Hangary-The facts in Mon-

The Guerillan of Hungary—The facts in Mon-tenegro—The Austrian Loan.

London, Friday, Jan. 14, 1853.

The year 1852 closed with a sad tsagedy in Hungary. Ever since the catastrophe of Hungary, those who took part in the struggle for in-dependence have been cruelly persecuted by the Austrians. Thousands of eminent men were cap-tured, fettered, and sent to prison—the officers cent to Italy as private soldiers, the chiefs were ent to Italy as private soldiers, the chiefs were ent to Italy as private soldiers, the chiefs were executed. Many fied to foreign countries, many bid themselves in the marshes and forests of Hungary. They have there organized themselves in a military way, and carry on a guerilla warfare, levying black mail on Austrianizing landlords and on the new officials, and attached the second of tacking the gens d'armes and soldiers. One of their chief leaders in the Bakony forest was Mr. Noszlopy, formerly a lawyer and landed produring the war a guerilla leader. He was captured by the Austrians, after strong re-sistance, and sent to the prison hospital at Peath. But his energies remained unbroken; he suc-ceded in inducing the guards to escape with him. Since that time he has not spared any Aus-trian police spy. He has hanged about six of them, who had successively introduced themselves into the territory where his men found a refuge. He often visited Pesth in disguise, but was betrayed and taken prisoner in November st. As soon as it was known that the daring chief was captured, the gens d'armes made razzia all over the Bakony forest, and took fazzia all over the Bakony lorest, and took fourteen of his men. Three of them—Patay, Hegymegyi and Nagy Sandor, none of them yet thirty years old—had served formerly in the Hungarian army as officers. They were brought to Pesth, and, though it could not be proved that either of them was concerned in levying black mail, or of having participated in an encounter with the police, they were sentenced to be hung. The gallows was erected on the last day of the year, the prisoners carried in procession through the streets, but their behavior was so solemn and dignified that the population could not solemn. refrain from showing their sympathy. On the scaf-fold the sentence was read, which doomed them to death. It contained the words that the culprits were agents of Kossuth. This name is, as you know, proscribed in Hungary; it is a felony to utter it. When it fell from the lips of the Judge, the culprits uncovered their heads with reverence, and this movement was imitated by the crowd. Nagy Sandor said a few words to his countrymen, and admonished them not to despair, but the drums were beaten at the com-mand of the police officer, and drowned his voice. All three died like heroes. On the same day six persons were executed at Paks and three at Ezegedin. The police, furious at the demon-strations of sympathy, immediately arrest-ed about one hundred of the spectators, and an order was issued, that, in future, the name of

Kossuth shall never more be mentioned in a sentence, but that he shall be spoken of gener-

ally as the traitor and conspirator.

It is interesting to see the machinations of Russian diplomacy in Turkey, and its effects on the press. The independence of Montenegro was acknowledged by the Russians in the be-ginning of last autumn. Prince Daniel thinking himself backed by Russia, seized with-out any provocation the fort of Zabljak. Russia expected that this movement would be followed by a general rising in Albania and Bulgaria, affording a good occasion for interference. I men-tioned this to you as early as last summer. But no rising took place, and the intrigues of Russia failed. The Czar, therefore, offered his mediation to the Porte, in order to protect the Prince of Montenegro. But the Sultan declined the offer, though intrigues were carried on with some success to deprive the Porte of the ser-vices of its best general—Omer Pasha—who is always surrounded by Hungarian officers. The Sultan broke through the diplomatic cobweb.
Omer, who had already sent in his resignation,
as he was ordered to send away his Hungarian
braves, again assumed the command, his conducthaving been approved by the Sultan, and is
now on his march to the Black Mountains. In
the mean time, Omer, the Pasha of Skodra, has
attacked the rioters of Moutenegro, and recaptured Zabliak, with a loss of three hundred tured Zabliak, with a loss of three hundred Turks; but, among the trophies of this victory, he finds that all the muskets have the Russian imperial stamps, while the balls of the cannon are marked as Austrian stores. These are the facts. But the papers represent them in a different way. The Times, always the principal organ of Russian diplomacy, says that the Turks had meditated an attack (!) on Montenegro, and that it was only in self defense that Prince Daniel left his mountains and fell sad-Prince Daniel left his mountains and fell sud-denly on the unsuspecting Tarksin Zabijak. At the same time it attempts to enlist the sympathics of England for the mountaineers, in comparing them to the Suliotes and Parganiotes, who were treacherously sold by the diplomacy of Europe to Ali Pasha, of Janina. The Austrian papers, though unable to deny that Zabljak is again in the possession of the Turks, yet aver that Omar Pasha, of Skodra, has been defeated; and at the same time, while Austrian troops are marched into Dalmatia, on the frontereops are marched into Dalmatia, on the fron-tiers of Montenegro, the commander-in-chief of the Banat, Count Coronini, issues a proclamation prohibiting the Serb papers from taking the side of the Insurgents. It is again the old douside of the Insurgents. It is again the old dou-ble game of Austria! Yet the notion prevails in all the diplomatic circles that the East is in a few months to become the scene of important events. The actors are already designated— Prince Daniel, of Montenegro, has to rouse the Montenegrines and Bulgarians, and Abd el-Kader the Araba. The difficulty as to the Druses of the Lebanon has not yet been settled, and the the Lebanon has not yet been settled, and the question of the holy sepulchre is left open, to ar-tord a pretext for a rupture either for France or for Russia. Yet the Turkish Ministry is sure to or Russia. Tet the Turkish almistry is sure to cope with all these difficulties, which, perhaps, will lead to quite a different result than that an-sicipated by official diplomacy.

The Austrians have little hope of being able

to contract in London their projected loan of \$50,000,000. It will be a forced loan. Radetzky has already given orders in Lombardy to make a list of all the rich people in Austrian Italy.

In England there is now a strong excitement mong the Protestants against the Grand Duke Tuncuny, on account of the death of poor Mad Tuscany, on account of the death of poor Ma-dial, imprisoned for having read the Bible. As to the Ministry, there is no strong opposition against it: everything seems smooth and quiet.

The following is from an article in The Louton Daily Ness of Jan. 15, upon the British Diplomatic

The following is from an article in The London Daily Nesc of Jan. 15, upon the British Diplomatic System, and costains a well-merited compliment to Mr. McCurdy, recently Chargé to Austria.

"Our business at present is with an annual diplomatic expenditure—amounting in 1850 to £180,880; in 1851 £129,385; and in 1852 to £152,798.

"These sums may not per as seem very exorbitant. But the question rémains—does the country get its money's wor hin return forthem? Nay, some 23 so far as to ask whether the services rendered for this money are not in many instances absolutely detrimental to the country? The first question admits of an easy answer. Let us take, for example, the Earl of Westmoreland. About the same time that the Prec Kirk Missionaries to the Jews at Peath were expelled from Hungary, an American Ciergyman, traveling in that country, was arrested by the Austrian authorities. His arrest was kept secret, but somehow or other rumor of it reached the ears of the gentleman (a loyal Austrian subject) who sits as American Consul at Vienna. Mr. McCurdy, the American Musister, chanced to be absent at the time, and a remonstrance was addressed to Prince Schwarzenberg by the Consul. The moment Mr. McCurdy returned he took up the question vigorously, although he had received (and could receive) no communication from his countryman. He gave the Austrian Police, on two subsequent occasions, stempted to lay hold of Mr. Brace, Mr. McCurdy immediately interfered, obtained his liberation on the first, and was only prevented from being equally successful on the second by Mr. Brace; having permanently quitted the country. Let us now compare (or contrast) the conduct of Lord Westmoreland with that of Mr. McCurdy.

"Lord Westmoreland was at Vienna when the outrage against the Free Kirk Missionaries was perpetrated. He was not left in ignorance of it, for a gentleman of high character and inducence proceeded immediately from the scene of action to inform him of what had taken place. But Lord Westmoreland declined to interfere, an

spologist of the Austrian authorities, repeating, which examination, their false statements regarding the missionaries.

"Persons unacquainted with the facts might, perhaps, imagine that the American Minister had a bester case them was submitted to the English Manister. On the Contrary, if there be any difference, it is in favor of the Englishmen. In both cases the charges of the Austrian authorities were frivolous and false. But the American had entered Hungary after civil war began; he had penetrated into districts soldom visited, and thus escaped at times (without seeking to do so) even from the prying eyes of the police. In the circumstances of the time, in his erratic movements there was some faint semblance of an excuse for suspicion. But the Free Kirk Missionaries were residing where they had resided for years. They had settled there not only with the permission, but with the express approbation and encouragement of the Government. It is now established that they had compiled rigorously with all the conditions exacted from them. Their case was much more eimple, and much more easy to defend, than that of the American.

"It is clean then, that in this one case Lord Westmore indicated has served his country and his countrymen less efficiently than the American Minister, at the same Court, has served his under greater difficulties. Mr. McCurdy did his duty in a manly and intelligent maner, yet be did no more than his duty. Lord Westmore land has, therefore, done less, and unfortunately this is not an isolated case of neglect on his part. The cases of Mr. Pidham and Mr. Newton have been made public, but there are others equally flagrant to which general attention has not yet been drawn. And in all the case that have attained to public notoriety, it is palpable that the Ambissador's contemptuous neglect of his countrymen and sycophency to the Australian Government is the pervading sentiment of his whole bureau; that the English Embassy at Vienna is an anti-English establishment.

"In this the English Embassy a Persons unacquainted with the facts might, perhaps

The Australian Gold Diggings.

The steamer Australian, though anticipated

The steamer Australian, though athicipated by the Marco Polo, has brought a mass of important and interesting intelligence from the Gold Colonies. Its leading feature is the continued and increased property of all the fields. Since the return of spring—that is one, since the automation commenced in England—the New South Wales imbase have exhibited eyauptoms of activity and success. On the Turon, a field known as Church Hill has been opened, with the promise of a large yield. Many mining parties are known to make as much as 15 onnece per day. On the Mountain River Creek, fire miles west of Mulguinia, another new nelfit is being worked with the bost result. At Tamberoors the meat at work are slong wonders. These are about 600 of them who, in one fortsight, extained about 4,000 onnece of gold. This is at the rate of about 15 onneces per min. "In many lintances," says a correspondent of The Stray Morain House, and a diagnetic state of the stray of the stray

which we quote calculates that a persevering digger can easily secure an ounce a week. On the same authority we state that the digger spends helf an ounce for his living, which leaves him prefits at the rate of half an ounce per week. That there are large finds, too, that some are unsuccessful, while others dig out a fortune in a week, has been mentioned in former reports, and is again incontestably proved by the latest advices. In September, a certain digger at Mount Alexander picked out a noble solid piece, about nine pounds of pure gold, besides a great quantity of smiler margets around it. The value of the "find" was from £800 to £1,000. Another man found between nine and ten pounds of gold imbedded in the pipeciary. A party of miners at Bendigo obtained in a day 208 ounces, and this yield increased as the party got further into the dip of the rock. The Daisyhill Dugings, though the operations have as yet been confined to surface weahing, were daily gaining in public favor. At Reid's Creek, near the Oven's River, 180 miles north-east of Melbourac, two men are reported as having picked up 1719 ounces in one day. These two men computed their extrainggenerally at 8 ounces per day. The Melbourac Argus, in giving these particulars, asserts that facts like these must convince even the most cautious of the capabilities of the Victoria gold feelds, and it hims that he match a bold man who would dare to compare the yields of New South Wales with the inexhaustible treasures of Mount Alexander, Ballarat, the Eureka, and Bendigo. In spite of the large number of canigrants from all parts of the world, who reached the Colonies in Argust and September, the cry for labor was as loud as ever. But it ought to be remarked that in this respect New South Wales is in a more favorable position; wages at Sydney are exactly one half of what they are at Melbourne. The quotations of the labor market have already been given in a former report. It appears, however, that even at the exorbitant rates which are fixely given, all trades an American and British Diplomacy Contrasted. which we quote calculates that a persevering digger can easily secure an ounce a week. On the same authority

out, and very creditably too. THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

editor is left alone this morning to bring out the paper with his own hands." Australia is the land of marvels, for that particular number of the journal was brought

We have additional advices from Valparaiso to Dec. 14, and from Callao to the 26th, by way of Pana-

to Dec. 14, and from Callao to the 28th, by way of Panama, although no later than our previous dates.

The new screw streamer Amazon, built in England for the Peruvian Government, had artived at Talcahuano, and was taking in coal for her voyage to Callao. This vessel is represented as being a superb specimen of naval srchitecture. She is 1.800 tans burden, and carries thirty guns. She will be quite an acquisition to the Peruvian navy, which has lately been quite augmented by the purchase of several very fine and large slips, among them the Gov. Davis, an American vessel. The purchase of the American steamship Quickstep, from Capt. Pederson, we have previously noticed.

We have been favored with the perusul of a private letter from Lime, under date of the 4th, which says: "The political horizon is very lowering. Don Mateo Par Soldan (brother of the newly appointed Minister to Bogota) is in prison for having written verses against the President, Echenique, and there are strong rumors of a war with Bolivia and Ecuador."

The Chillan Government has shown its dispo-

The Chilian Government has shown its disposition to liberality by releasing from the monopoly called Estanco, classes of tobacco used for chewing and smok-

The Reporter has a very just article on Emigration to Chill. It says there is a great scarcity of labor-ing force there; and that from various causes of national prosperity, it is daily becoming more scarce and valu-able. The Reporter suggests that increased inducement should be held out by the Government to labace for-eigners, especially of the laboring classes, to emigrate to Chill.

The Reporter says that political affairs are quiet in Chili. The Government is making rapid strides in "Progress," and but little doubt is entertained that if the same liberal policy is pursued, she will soon oc-cupy a foremest position in the scale of nations and na-tional prosperity.

The necessary orders have been given for the

formstion of an institution for the reception of the deaf Signer Jaries has been appointed Director of

Signer Jaries has been appointed Director of the School of Ara is Beniago.
Orders have been given for the construction of bridges over the Cachapoal, in the province of Santiago, and the Tinguirrica, in the province of Colchegu.
The Panama Star of the 4th, under the head of Postseript, adds the following runer: "We learn from a Valparasio correspondent, that in consequence of the local sutherities of that place refusing to release an American citizen who has been incarrecarted in the pricon of the place for a long time, upon the remonstrance of our Consul at that port, and our Minister as Santiago, orders have been sent out from our Government at Washington, to the commander of the U.S. frigste St. Lawrence, to fire into the town if the man is not released."

frigate St. Lawrence, to fire into the town if the man is not released."

The Ecke, on the contrary, gtates that the difficulty had been adjusted. It says: "We learn that shortly before the saling of the steamer, as American was imprisoned upon a slight pretext at Valparaiso. His release was immediately demanded before a certain hour on the next day, when the commander of an American man-of-war there stationed was to fire upon the city, if he was not fortheoming. Ho was, however, released, and the matter finally adjusted. We rejuice that American demands are semester respected."

The history of the case is given by The Ecke of another date: On inquiry, we learn that the American, of whose confinement and the demand for his release we spoke yesterday, has been confined for a considerable time, and that upon the representations of the U.S.

Concell, Mr. Duer, and the American Minister, Buillie Payton, Ean, orders had been sent to the Commissioner of the U. S. Pacific Squadron to send a man of ear there to insure compliance with the demand of the Minister. We observe find a Valparaiso correspondent says, that the vessel to be sent there will probably be the St. Lawrence, and that she is to touch at this port on her way thinker. We understood that the doop of war Portsmouth, Capt. Dornin, was to arrive here in a few days. We should, therefore, think it more likely that she was to be sent to Valparaiso, instead of the St. Lawrence.

Sales for the interior have been limited—recent incortalions, and the peculiar positions of some

cent importations, and the peculiar positions of some houses, had enabled them to do some considerable business by extra accommodistions. The Bolivian demand had been messire, the Argentine provinces do ; but the prospects were more favorable on account of the opening of the Cordilleras and the improvement of political

This is a heavy importation for this accessor of This is a newly important on the retained voyages of some of the vessels. But few arrivals being now to be looked for, with a fair demand setting in within the next month or two, would soon lessed the surplus stocks, not even disassent the market before freely applies on even disassort the market before fresh supplies can reach it. The chances, therefore, are that within that period an improvement in prices will take place in staple goods, but at any rate holders of old goods will be able to dispose of them at the full current rates.

CALIFORNIA.

Pictureque Location of San Francisco-Shipping - Gambling-Houses - Amusements-Flour Speculation-Crime-Spirit Manifes-tations-Land Commissioners-The Slave-ry Question-The Maine Law.

of The S. Y. Tribusa. SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jun. 1, 1853. Destined, within a few years, to become one of the first commercial cities of the globe-this is also one of the most picturesque. Its towering bills will ere long be thickly dotted over with cot and palace, to their summits, giving the beholder from the bay, on his arrival, the unique spectacle of a populous city, at one view. And then, these house-clothed hills, what a magnificent prospect. The whole city nearly—the glorious bay-the vast amphitheatre of hills and moun-

tains. Ah, Sir, ouce seen, will not soon be forgotten. Only five years since, a few straggling buts occupied the space upon which some thirty-five thousand active, energetic inhabitants are now found, with all the refining influences and blandishments of the older commu nities; with highly credible structures, both in artistic skill and solidity.

But the attention of the stranger is divided but reco the city and its fleet of shipping. In no other port on our Continent is its appearance so imposing. So many noble clippers perhaps were never before con rogated as in our harbor. And then the steam marine, from our excellent sea-goers, down to the saucy little cock-

our excellent seasons, down to the samey little cockboat of a yawl—all combine to present a scene calculated to lead the mind into a train of redection, even with the most thoughtless.

On entering the city, the most prominent feature which cloims remark is the gambling propensity, which a unbhashingly exhibited in memorians wast, and some very elegantly fitted up "heils." In them, from 9 or 10 o clock in the morning unfil the "small hours "return, ands of musicious are stationed, and woman size, who should be man's ministering spirit only, to here the thoughtless and the simple; and those infamous places, of every grade, are not unfrequently crowded by hundreds, even at "high noon." They are licensed—licensed to lead to the verge of despair, if not hopeless rain, all when they can entire writin their harden mashes. I have not polluted my footseps by entering those hated door-ways, but my facts and interences are drawn from the open view presented to the passer. Tremble, friends at home, for the leng unheard of, and the long-lost ones. Send not your imperations, and hopeful, and stirring youths and young men here, for the City of San Prancisco (possibly all other cities in California,) licenses men and wemen to exercise the most seductive arts in

shelf utter ruln. But this must not, cannot, continue. In my next I will speak of the love of the temptation to gamble, and hope to offer a few thoughts for consideration from a point of view not heretotore occupied, I wink

itinis, and now a view not heretotore occupied, itinis.

To eas, drink and be merry, might be supposed the To eas, drink and be merry, might be supposed the great basiness of this city, if it were judged by its eating houses, bettels, and grop-shops, and the Theaters, of which there are three American, one Chinese, and Concerts, and a French Theater in course of erection. Missiste Hayes has met with decided success, notwith standing the mistake in introducing her daring the unprojitious assess; when between used and water, and preak neck parennect, "man holes," etc., it requires a strong effort to obtain courage to face the accumulative obstacles, especially when the rain is descending it forcents. The transition from concerts to the remembrance of missic, musical merchandise, etc., is very easy and reminds me that the name of Atwill, (formerly on Breadway,) is conspicuous here, and that his elegant establishment is an evidence of the fact that indusence are at work which must refuse the ruder mind. The sale of Stodart's justly celebrated plann-fortes is also made a preminent business effoir by the Mosers. Woodworth.

For the founding of a Mercantile Library, some four

at work which must refine the ruder mind. The sace of Stodart's justify celebrated plann-forters is also made a preminent businers affair by the Mesers. Woodworth.

For the founding of a Mercantile Library, some four of five thousand deliars has recently bean subscribed. This isstitution will exert a most healthful influence, and destroy the power of the rude seductions to which so many fall a prey.

The shameful speculation in flour, by a few operators on this market, by keeping the market hare has raised the price of that article and all other provisions, in the interior, to almost starvation prices, and thoroughly roused the whole people. Stringent measures are demanded at the lamis of the Legislature to prevent speculative operations in the staples of life, and so great is the necessity for some such action, if devisable, that it will be one of its earliest topics for discussion and action. Jerse Harchimson has gone into the flour business, and says he is fully impressed that it is his duty to endeavor to persuade every man, women and child in Cultorna that they should eat unbolted (or Graham) flour bread which he calls the "Broad of Life," and is so carer to fallil his mission, that I have repostedly methin on the street with a fifty pound bug on his shoulder, on his way to some new convert. Success attend all conversions, with remewed health and strength to the converts.

Taking a ramble over the hills a few days since, I unexpectedly came in sight of a newly-creeted gallows. It was that whereon theirst (would that it might prove the last) judicial murder in San Francisco was committed. The person executed was an educated Spaniard, who did protesting that the act for which he was condemned was committed in self-defense and in the heat of passion; and there was no proof to the contrary; yet his life was taken, as if two wrongs were better than one. This, and other pretended Christian communities, first license the sale of intoxicating drinks, to srouse the crill proposition of missing drinks, to accede to

er light. We must work for it, and those who join as should come in the same spirst.

Incredible as it might be supposed, there has been a great deal of attention and investigation bestowed upon "Spirit Manifestations" in Sam Francisco, and ürmer believers in "Spiritual Agency" are not to be found than some whom it contains. Gentlemen of liberal education and scientific attainments have investigated the mattermenty it is said have given in their adhesion. Very curious have been some of the "manifestations." I have witnessed some unusual phenomona, but so far from producing conviction, it has made me a sceptic. Great deception can be easily practised, and doubtless has been and will be, until the rationale shall be discovered, which, it is my impression, will open up a new field in natural philosophy.

I have seen much of home travel, and noted the con-

Thave seen much of home travel, and noted the conduct of strangers. Only in California, however, is the intersest love of "Home" to be witnessed. The poor fellows here, think but lightly of standing for hours at the Post Office, (two lines of them on general delivery, rain or shine, to get a few lines from some loved hand; and for a whole week or more, after each arrival, the office is in a state of siege. If friends at home could see the blank, despairing looks which I have seen their, when disappointed, I feel sure that all who owe the duty of a letter, would neer fail to fulfil it. Write friends, write; the fulnting, sinaing spirit, may sometimes receive new life from your kindly thoughts. Thousands find this a weary land. Cheer them; loved ones at home, you can do it. Many have said to me, "do tell this for us." Let every delinquent who may read this be warned.

warned. The Land Commissioners have taken a very liberal The Land Commissioners have taken a very liberel view of all claims—rather latitudinarian, according to general bedief. The confirmation of Fremont's claim eas, in the estimation of many, capped the climax. I cannot perceive how any different readering could be had. The error or fault rests with our Coverament, in not preperly protecting itself against frandalent, indiquitors, or unjust grants or claims, or in not assigning lusite beyond which grants would not be recognized. It is preposterous that Col. Fremont, or any other man, should become the possessor of ten square leagues of land. One thing is certain—there are three or four towns in which several thousand persons are permanently located in business, farming, &c., together with a large uning population, on those said leagues, and it is just as sure as preaching, that they will tell him to a large mining population, on those said leagues, and it is just as sure as proaching, that they will tell him to come and take 'his leagues' if he wants them. If Col. Frement and his cospeculaters are wise, they will never claim any but the unoccupied portions of this land, admitting that the Supreme Court confirms the Commissioners, decision.

lavioners' decision.

The Legislature is to meet on Monday. 3d, at Vallejo, The Legislature is to meet on Monday, 3d, at Vallejo, (Valla lo.) the capital, and then it is presumed a struggle will commence for its removal. All sorts of chicane, trickesy, and maneuvering, will be reserted to, either in keeping it where it is, or removing it elsewhere. Tuls city, Sarringento, and Bonicia put in the strongest claims. Sacramento is out of the question. Benicia makes liberal offers—presents strong claims—and altegether has the best "look." I think it will be, goolbye, Vallejo, it would be a good thing, if this poor State could find a resting place for its functionaries to his could find a resting place for its functionaries to hide away in. Is it because the majority of legislators and such people, are afraid of the general knowledge and intalligence, that the commercial centers are never chosen for the transaction of its public business? but some obscure place, or uncome-at-able geographical

er, ling a Convertion on the division of the State. If so, it will open acroug. The friends of freedom must plant themselves firm as the Rock of Gibraltar, or they will yet be over reached. Only those who know the canning and insidious character of Southern polliticisms can be sufficiently fealous and guarded. There are too many Southerens of the wrong stripe here, with too many time scaving Democratic pack horses, for justice and right to stand a first rate chance, with the heavy Democratic State majority, and the perfect dragooning which the Whig party has undergone. The Herald, fit silly of its New York namessake, pro-slavery in all its instincts, ever ready with aslue or an insult to the friends of freedom, has been feeling its way for some time, and by its insidicus course endeavoring to prepare the way for a cappiditat, when the wire-pullers are ready to spring their mine. Its last feeler was the glowing description of this new States which Oregon (as if Oregon had anything to do with the cance) would make, and California; and the splendid galaxy which, with the Sandwick islands and Japan, this western empire must make 'Straws,'

the new States which Oregon (as if Oregon had anything to do with the case) would make, and California: and the splendid galaxy which, with the Sanlwich Islands and Japan, this western empire must make 'Straws,' Ac. The Commercial pepers throughout the State are sold to a time serving policy, to all appearance. Ditto the partisen. But the propagandists are harrying on the time when this quastion wou't be blinked.

The friends of the Maine Law are determined upon making a strong demonstration in its favor this winter, and are resolved to ask the Legislature for its sanctment here. It seems to me that all the grog bruisers in creation have resorted thinker. Its use is an awful curse, and with symbiling, the bane and blight of California. That the Naine Law can pase this Legislaturg, is just as far off as the Kingdom of Heaven to most of that body.

Over and over has it been stated that this is not the country for the delicate and weak; that such an acarcely have a rational hope to reach this place. Why will they come here to lie down and die! The State is overrun by professional men, gamblers, pickpockets and courtesans. The men who are wanted here are the hard fasted, somewhat educated, cons of toil, farmers and mechanics, sober, honorable and industrious, and who are determined to remain so, and who can command from one to fer hundred dollars, when landed who are determined to remain so, and who can com-mand from one to five hundred dollars, when landed. These are the men for California and themselves.

The National Gun Pactories. Statement of the expenses of the National

Armories and the number of arms and appendages

made therest during the fiscal year ending 30th June.

Repairs and improvements, includthing buildings, dams, lances, &c. \$13,063 44 \$60,979 25
Lends purchased under special approportions. 1,304 94
Materials and workmanship in manufacture of arms and appendages,
tools and machines, including salaries, and all incidental expenses. 169,074 78 197,478 29
Making hammers, cone, &c., for altering flist lock arms to percussion at other posts; paid for home
appropriation for ordinance and
ordinance stores. 21,976 38 4,587 75 Total expenditures. .. \$259,550 04 \$253,145 29 2,000 13,029 Ordinance fiffice, Washington, Jan. 20, 1652.

Herrible Transactions. - Our citizens were startled on Saturday last by the report of inhuman transactions in the adjoining County of Clark.

On Thursday morning last, James Clark, a well-known citizen of the County of Clark, made an assemble upon his negro woman for a cause which we have not heard stated. He then ordered her into a corner of the

reem, and commenced pitching his knife at her, point foremost. As the knife would enter her flesh, he would compel his victim to draw it forth and return it to him. This demoniscal amusement was continued until the slave was covered with about fifty bleeding gaskes: The same day, he whipped his wife, cut her all over the head with his knife, not dangerously, we understand, but in a mass of cruel and painful punctures? He also cut off her eye lids?

This strange drams wound up on Frishy last by the commission of a murder. Clark, on that day, ordered his wife to go and call Lewis (a negro belonging to the family). She obeyed, but the slave refused to count, through dread of his enraged master, we suppose. Mrs. Clark returned, at dwas whipped hy her husband for not bringing the negro! Five times was she sent upon this caprictious mission, five times was it fruitless, and each time was she whipped for her failure! Clark those called to the slave, informing him that he would shoot him next morning. The negro, it seems, did not head the warning, for while splicing rails the next day, he was deliberately shot by his master. The wound was fetal. The negro ran about three hundred yards, and fell in mortal agony. Thus terminated one of the most harbarous transactions that it has ever been our painful and repugnant duty to record.

Clark was arrested on Saturday last by a deputation of citizens, who, indignant at the horrible crimes attributed to him, deemed it their duty to aid in bringing him to condign punishment.

The verdect of the jury of inquest was murder, and the justice committed Clark to jail without bail.

We cannot conceive of any motive that could induce Clark to control trines of so peculiarly aggressed an atroity. We have heard of no domestic infelicities or disagreements which would render a man so desperate. The only ground upon which his conduct can be accumed for, is that of insanity. It is charitable to suppose that none but a lunatic would cosmit crimes so beingus as those we have recorded. Certainly

IMPORTANT DECISION .- A decision has just been rendered in the Supreme Court, which is equally in-teresting and important. The parties were the Sarkstine Woolen Company, against M. S. Proctor, landlord of the Marlbore' Hotel. A gentleman representing the Company terrating and important. The parties were the Sarkstitte Woelen Company, against M. S. Proteor, landlord of the Mariboro' Hotel. A gentleman representing the Company came to Boston in 18cd, and put up at the above botol. He had about \$1,000 in his trunk, which was used to pay the witnesses who were in attendance on a suit then in court. Almost one-half the amount had thus been used, when the remainder was abstracted from the trunk. A suit was brought against the handlord for the recovery of the amount, on the ground that travelers are bound to be protested by landleres from loss, while in a public house. On the other hand it was contended that as a safe was expressly provided in the bouse for the deposit of money and valuables, the landlord was only responsible for losses from that. It was farthermore contended that the roles of the house expressly stated that all valuables must be placed in the safe, or their safety would not be guaranteed. It was not, however, unde apparent to the Court that the plaintiffs were aware of existing rules of the house. Judgment was accordingly on the versict for the plaintiffs.

[Boston Bee.]

We find an inscription going the rounds said to be taken from a tombstone in New London, Conn. There would seem to be some error in the date given for the only burning of that town by the British during the Revolution, so far as we know, occurred under Arnold's command, in Sept. 1781. On that occasion too we believe it was that Col. Ledyard, on surren dering the fort on the opposite side of the river, had his own sword plunged into his breast by the inhuman secondrel of a British officer. Perhaps our New-London friends can clear up the matter-which our books of reference at hand do not. But to the

inscription:

"On 30th of October, 1782, 4,000 English fell upon this town by fire and sword, 700 Americans defended the fort for a whole day, but in the evening, about 4 o'clock, the commander of the besieged delivered up his sword to an Englishman, who immediately stabbed him. All his commerce were put to the sword. A line of powder was then laid from the unagazine ts the sea, there to to be lighted and hiw the fortress into the air. William Hatman, who lay not far distant with three strokes of the layoust in his body, said to bis wounded fireds who were still alive: "We will endeaver to craw to this line, and thus we will completely wet the powder with blood, and with the life which remains in us save the fort and magazine, and perhaps a few of our comrades who are only wounded!" He alone had strongthe enough to accomplish the ocble design. In his 30th year, he died on the powder which he overflowed with his own blood. His friend and seven of his wounded companious by that means had their lives preserved."

After this naturative are the following words in large hat means had their lives preserved."

After this narrative are the following words in large apitals: "Here rests William Hatman."

SKETCHES OF SERMONS.

The Late Executions. BY REV. CHAS. SPEAR,

A discourse was delivered at the Brooklyn Institute on Sunday evening by Rev. Charles Spear, of Foston, upon the subject of the late executions in New-York. He took for his text the 35th and 25th verses of the 5th chapter of Matthew: "Ye have heard it bath the our chapter of states where the chapter of states where the continuous properties there on the right cheek turn to him the other cleo." In conformity with the expressed wish of the Governor of this State, upon whom the Rev. gentleman had called previous to the late executions, he came to this City to administer to the spiritual wants of the condemned young men, Howlett and Soul. On erriving here and inquiring into their situation, he found they had been almost entirely neglected by the clergy of this City and he therefore attended them daily and devoted his time in preparing them to meet their final doom. They conversed freely with him, and felt a great interest in his teachings. As their end drew near he selected a hyrm which he conceived most appropriate to the occasion, and on consulting with Seu he was surprised to find that he had selected the same hymn. It commences,

"God nows in a mysterious way
"His weaders to preform," &c.

After referring to similar circumstances on like occabeen said, an eye for an eye and a tooth for tooth, but I

After referring to similar circumstances on like occa-sions, he said that we should ask ourselves whether this was the best way to punish our fellow-chizens. He thought not, and spoke in advocacy of the abolition of was the best way to punish our fellow-chireus. He thought not, and spake in advocacy of the abolition of this extreme penalty and the substitution of some other punishment, which he held would answer the purposes better. The great object of punishment for crime was protection to society—the reformation of the criminal—sad the restoration of the injured. Society, he thought, would be better protected by shuting the offender out and endeavoring to reform him. His death did not restore the injured, and consequently did not benefit society. There was no necessity of cutting sams from the earth—what was wanted was the cutting off of the sources of temptation. Then the root of the vil could be reached; the apparent necessity of taking human life would be avoided. We had no right to take our own lives, neither had we the right to take those of others. In reference to the Tombs, he said it was appropriately named—it was the tomb of joy—the tomb of intellect, and the tomb of everything that is bright and lovely. He advocated the introduction of schools instead of siles, and school-masters instead of Sheriffs. Executions did not answer the end decired, but was rather an incentive to violence, and defeated its own objects, if all siluded to the companions in crime of the young men thus prematurely launched into eternity, several of whom came up to them under the gallows and bid them farewell. It was no wonder that with such associates they came to the end they did, in conclusion, the speaker recummended a periodical called the "Prisoner's Friend" to the support of the public, when a collection was taken up to defray expenses, and the assomblage, which was a very large one separated.

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT

ENTERTAINMENTS .- Wm. H. FRY's tenth and last Lecture upon Music will be given to-night. The subject will be Orchestral and Military Music, with ample illustrations by some 200 performers.

-Prof. Kozerza, the distinguished Danish scholar, will read a paper before the Historical Society tonight (by special invitation) upon "The Late Archmological Discoveries in the Psiraus, illustrating the Administration, the Neval Supremacy and the Commercial and Colonial Development of the Athenian Re-

-- C. CHAUNCEY BURE will deliver a lecture to picks upon "The Greet Man, or Success and Failure." This lacture is one of the "People's Course."

-Prof. J. W. Johns will repeat to night in this City, the first of his three lectures on "Oriental Lands." lately delivered in South Brooklyn. -Prof. Youmans will commence his Course of Lec-

tures on the "Chemistry of Organized Reings," this evening in Dr. Lansing's Church, in Brooklyn.

-Alfhonsk Pranin is to deliver a lecture to night before the Mechanics' Institute upon "Home and Its Influences.

-The usual meeting of the Farmers' Club will be held to-day. "Forest Trees," and kindred subjects will be discussed. -The annual celebration of the Orchard-st. Univer-

salist Church Sunday School will be repeated to-night. -At Nielo's to-night, Mademe Sontag will appear for the second time in Bellini's grand Opera " La Son nambula." There will undoubtedly be a crowded house, as nearly all the tickets have been taken. Tomorrow "The Barber" will be repeated, with the original cast.

-At the BROADWAY the Chinese Jugglers are draw ing crowded houses, and their performances elicit very general approbation. They appear to night, as usual. The farces "Married and Settled" and "Shocking Events" will also be played.

-At Bearon's to night "The Serious Family" and "Nicholas Nickleby" will be given; in which Burton, Johnston, Thompson, Miss Weston, Mrs. Sacrrett,

&c., will participate; Burton as "Sleek" and Squeers," and Johnston as "Newman Noggs, 4 &c. -At WALLACK's, "The Lady of Lyons" will be ro

peated-Miss Keene as "Pauline," Lester "Claude," &c. The old musical farce of "The Review" will be played for the first time here-Brougham as "Looney," Hale as "John Lump," Walcot as "Quotem," &c.

—At the Mushum, the usual light performances is

the afternoon, and in the evening the new domestic drama of "The Old Folks at Home." Tois piece was well received last night, and will probably have a run like that of "The Orphan's Dream."

-At the Cracus there will be a new variety of daring wonderful and divorting tricks of horsemanship, per turing, tumbling, &c &c.

-At Woon's MINSTRELS there are several novelties, ecture on Woman's Rights, &c., while Brigge's banjo, Horn's bones, De Meyer's violin, &c., keep the laugh is constant circulation. -At HELLER's Saloon of Wonders, lovers of necro-

mancy and netenishing tricks of deception will be en-tertained as usual. The Mysterious Rappings and the wonders of Second Sight are very surprising. -At RISLEY's, the Panorama of the Thames will remain on exhibition, giving a good opportunity to be-

come familiar with the external scenery of the region of that river. -EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES of remarkable value and in great variety are on exhibition at No. 639 Broadway.

The collection was made at great care and expense by Dr. Abbett, during a residence of 20 years in the East. -Banvard's great Panersma of the Holy Land may be seen every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. It was painted from accurate drawings

made by Mr. R. himself, during a long tour for the pur

-The Studio Curioso is a rare collection of singula works of Art, among them a picture of St. Peter, said to be a genuine work of Carlo Dolci.

We learn that a Course of Eight Lectures is about being given in Hope Chapel, on the Fri day evenings of February and March. Rev. Dr. John Ludlow, Professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, and for many years Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will open the course on next Friday evening. Rev. Dr. McClelland, Professor of Sacred Literature in said Seminary, will succeed him the following week. John Proudfit, D D. will participate in the course. Lewis C. Beck, M.D., of Rutger's Cellege, and of the Albany Medical College, who delivered six lectures last spring before the Smith sonian lestitute at Washington, will lecture also in the course. With those will be associated gentlemen of ability, so that the course will be one of great interes

THE ECYPTIAN MUSEUM, now exhibit

ing at the Stuyvesant Institute, is probably the third

most valuable collection of the kind in the world. It is the result of Dr. Abbott's long residence in Egypt whither he originally went to enter the service of bemet Ali, as a Surgeon, during the Syrian war, and in which country his opportunities of collecting and au-thenticating his Museum were very much more ample than those of any other person. The reader of Egyptian authorities will remember the frequent allusion to this Museum of Dr. Abbott. The genuine antiquity of the relies is affirmed by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Poole and Lepsius, the most eminent of cotemporary Egyptian scholars. In every point of view the interest of the collection is hardly to be estimated, and as the exhibi tion of modern results in science and art approaches the attraction of this exhibition of specimens of the old est sciences and arts known to us becomes all the greater. It is impossible to enumerate the striking objects contained in Dr. Abbott's Museum, but we cannot refrain frem noticing the burnt and unburnt bricks made by the children of Israel, without straw-the stone boad of the Pharach of Scripture—the helmet and piece of chain armor of Shishak, who conquered Jerusalem un-der Rehoboam, as recorded in If Chronicles xil—with the necklace and carrings of Menes, the first Egyptian Pharach and the first King known to us in history, 2,771 years before Christ, and the signet-ring of Suphis, or Cheops, who built the great pyramid 2,352 years before Christ. The collection comprises a great resident Christ. The collection comprises a great variety of household and domestic articles, fruits, seeds, specimens of glass like the famous Venetian glass of Murano, pa-pyrus, talienans of all kinds, mummied birds, and three homense bulls—the apis of the old Egyptians. Alte-gether it is one of the most valuable and interesting additions ever made to our antiquarian stores, and we trust on Egyptian collection which Sir Gardner Wilk-inson, the most distinguished of Egyptian archeologists, was unwilling to have brought to America, lest it should be lost to England and Europe, will be retained among us as a national, or municipal, gallery.

More DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES .- The Inspectors recently appointed at Tammany Hall have designated the following places for holding the Primary Elections, in the Wards contested in the Delavan Geaeral Committee, to take place on Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.

First Word—Old Island House, No. 3 Washington st., Sixth Word—No. 48 Bayard-st. Secenth Word—No. 178 Madison-st.

and twenty 4th-st. and Fourther.

Fifteenth Word—Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway.

The contest in these Wards will be quite enc-sided, unless the Soft Shells take to quarreling among them-selves. It would be funny if a Sixth Ward "Primary" would pass off without a squabble of some kind.

The piece work coopers of this City have struck for an advance of wages, the present rates being, in their opinion, insufficient to maintain them selves and their families in a proper manner.

WIDENING WALKER-STREET, &c .- Judge Receivedt, on Monday morning, denied the motion to confirm the assessment for extending Canal and wides ing Walker-sta, on the ground that the matter had not em properly advertised.

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE NORTH RIVER .-The proprietors of the Peoples' Line of North River steamers, are building for the coming season two magnifecent heats, 350 by 42 feet, and of much ligher draft than any of the large boats heretofore in use. These new hosts will be arranged mainly for freight, but they will also be elegantly fitted up for passengers.

FACTS ABOUT THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—As the period of time name for the reception of applications for space to exhibites (the first day of February) is at hand, the public will doubtless feel a lively interest in the progress stream made, and in the probabilities of success of the while undertaking, which from the nature of the case has national and world-wide importance, although manage by individuals, independent of the General Gov ment of the country. To the best of our ability shall endeavor to gratify such curiolity by a staten of facts gathered from personal observation. First, the Building at Reservoir square : We visited the Building at Reservoir square: We made a thorough examination of the real progress of the work at all points, on Friday last, with the following results: The foundations and first story columns are laid in place, with a portion of the bare inserted, and of the peneting around the base inserted, we there is a coating of paint over the whole-Two wings of the second story are up, and there

four working gangs of men, with large movable le-ricks to each, constantly engaged in the arduous often perflous labor of placing the columns and gird in their positions. As the material is iron exclu and must, in the most difficult positions, be fine without mittens, the cold of the season adds much the hazard and difficulty in urging on the work. There are about 100 men employed on the premises at per-ent. From delays due to various causes, the heavy iron castings have hitherto come in behind congest time; causing a delay of nearly a month in the fre work of the Palace beyond what was contemplated the Managers. But under the effective direction of a President, Theodore Sedgwick, Beq., arrangements and contracts have been made to secure the simultaneous completion of all perts of the work, which will se-doubtedly enable the Managers to open the Exhibites on the second day of May. Contracts for the displain and stained, have been made, and the we

well advanced.

The contracts for sashes, flooring and roofing are being promptly executed for the materials of the machinery and power department, which is to be separate building 400 fest long and 80 feet wide, of single story 30 feet between the floor and roof tee. forming one of the most effective exhibition rooms to the purpose in the world. A Committee of three